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COLLETOTRICHUM VERMICULARIOIDES. Spots variable, often confluent, border ash-colored with a dark center. Acervuli abundant with numerous black, rigid setæ. Spores oval, hyaline, 12–15 by 4–5 μ . The dark hyphæ at the base of the acervuli give the outward appearance of a *Vermicularia*, hence its name. On leaves and stems of *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill. New Brunswick, N. J., September, 1892.

ENTYLOMA ALSINES. Spots indefinite, pale; conidia fasciculate, filiform, 50–90 by 2 μ ; spores globose, thin-walled, hyaline, smooth, 12–18 μ . On *Alsine media*. New Brunswick, N. J., July, 1892.

Additions to the New Jersey Flora.

Three species of plants, not heretofore recorded for the State of New Jersey, have been found in the vicinity of New Brunswick in considerable numbers during the two past years.

The first of these was seen by Mr. J. A. Kelsey in 1891, but no attempt at classification was made till the following year, when it was determined as *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (L.) Scop. Only two small bunches of it were seen, one under a cliff close to the bank of the Raritan River, and the other near by on top of the cliff. Later in the season it was discovered that the plant was liberally distributed over an area of several square miles of the adjoining country, and in some places was so abundant as to be considered a weed by the farmers, who, recognizing its affinity to the Crucifææ, had already christened it White Mustard. The Manual gives the locality of this plant as "near Georgetown, D. C."

Triosteum angustifolium, L., credited by the Manual with growing anywhere from Virginia to Illinois and from Missouri to Alabama, was found by the writer in abundance in moist woods near Milltown, N. J., in June 1892, and in August the fruiting plants were collected at Rocky Hill, N. J., where they were abundant and very conspicuous on account of the bright color of the drupes.

Scutellaria parvula, Michx., was found in 1892 at Piscataway, N. J., in small quantity, and was very abundant on the cliffs on

the banks of the Raritan just north of New Brunswick, where it has been noticed for several years.

F. L. STEVENS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 17, 1893.

[The discovery of *Triosteum angustifolium* in Central New Jersey is of much interest because it connects the outlying station long known at Glen Cove, Long Island (BULLETIN, i. 41, ii. 2), with those in Pennsylvania and Virginia; *Scutellaria parvula* and *Sisymbrium Alliaria* were both collected at New Brunswick by Miss Anna M. Vail in 1890, but the station does not seem to have been recorded; the latter has long been known from Long Island (BULLETIN, i. 22, xi. 83) and Westchester county, N. Y. (BULLETIN, vi. 100), N. L. B.]

Additions to the Tennessee Flora.

Cimicifuga racemosa (L.) Nutt. var. *cordifolia* (Pursh.) Gray. This plant grows in rich soil on a wooded bluff of the Tennessee River, about one mile below Knoxville. It was first collected by me in September, 1890; and, again, in the same month of the following year. So far as I know, this *Cimicifuga* has never before been found outside of North Carolina. It differs considerably from *C. racemosa* in its period of flowering, the latter being out of flower here by the first of July, usually earlier. It is entirely odorless, and is readily distinguished from the type by its large, cordate leaflets.

Meibomia ochroleuca (M. A. Curtis) Kuntze. I collected a single specimen of this *Meibomia* in a dry, open wood near Knoxville, August 29, 1890. I have never seen it since. The range of this species is thus extended west of the Alleghanies.

Alchemilla arvensis (L.) Scop., is abundantly naturalized in dry fields about Knoxville. It grows with *Trifolium procumbens*, var. *minus*, *Houstonia minima*, *Plantago heterophylla*, etc., and appears as if indigenous.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (Linn.) Hook, var. *monocephala*, Torr. and Gray.—Early in April, 1891, I came upon a peculiar form of *Antennaria plantaginifolia* growing on a bank in a wooded glen near Knoxville.